CAROLINA OBSERVER
And
FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.

VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1823. [NO. 11.

THE OBSERVER,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN MACRAE,
TERMS.
THREE DOLLARS *a year, payable in advance.*
ADVERTISEMENTS *inserted at the rate of sixty cents a square for the first insertion, and thirty cents for each subsequent one.*

ABIJAH WHITING
Has Just Receive ,

2 Cases Men's Leghorn Hats,
12 Cases Straw Bonnets,
1 Black and white Leghorn do.
20 Lbs. Bonnet Wire,
12 Nests Bandboxes.
10 do Packing do.
ALSO
A handsome assortment of
Dry Goods,
which are offered at Wholesale and Retail, Low for CASH.
May 15. 50:ft

RHEUMATISMS
AND
Inflamations Cured.
IT IS A FACT,

THAT Rheumatisms of ordinary kind can be almost infallibly cured, and Rheumatic Pains always mitigated, in a few hours, by the use of Dr. PIERRE E. BRANDRETH'S *Anti Rheumatic Salve* Tho' most valuable for its efficacy in Rheumatisms, this Salve is probably not surpassed in the cure of Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Scalds broken Breasts, sore Nipples, and other external inflammations. A more valuable Family Medicine, it is presumed, has never been offered. Sold in tin boxes, at one dollar, with printed directions and certificates of its utility. Druggists will at present be furnished on commission or can be purchased at a liberal deduction.

R. EDWARDS, *Agent*,
At Charleston, for the Southern States
A few boxes of this invaluable medicine, for sale at the store of
O P STARK.
Fayetteville, April 17, 1823.—9m

Cheap Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public generally, that in addition to his former stock, he has received fresh supplies from New York, amongst which are the following GOODS.—As he calculates on selling for *Cash only*, they are offered at unusually low prices:
Super black, blue and colored Cloths,
Cassimets, assorted colours,
White, red, yellow & green Flannels,
Plain and figured Bombazetts, assorted colours,
Bombazines, do. do.
White & coloured Valencia Vestings,
Do do do Marseilles,
6-4 and 4-4 Cambric Ginghams,
Fancy Cambric Prints, a variety,
4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linens, assorted.
3-4 and 4-4 Cotton Shirtings,
Thread Cambric and Thread Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Thread and Bobbinett Laces,
Plain and figured Cotton Cambricks,
Jaconett, Book and Mull Muslins,
Figured do do.
Black Satin Smchews and Sarsnet,
Figured Silk and Canton Crapes,
Crape Shawls and Scarfs,
Merino Heiffs. and fancy Silk do.
Silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
Corded Velvets, assorted,
Silk Velvet and Plush,
Hemp and Russia Shirtings and Osnaburgs,
Blue Linens and Cotton Cassimeres,
White and coloured Drillings,
Seersucker, Imitation do.
Ladies Leghorn Straw & Chip Flats,
Elegant sorts of Ribands,
Gentlemen's napt and Leghorn Hats,
Kid, Beaver and Silk Gloves,
Gent Apron Checks, Superior Bed Ticks
3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Am. Br Sheetings and Shirtings.

☞ The above Goods, together with many others too tedious to enumerate, having all been bought for Cash, and principally at Auction in the City of New-York, will be sold Low, either by wholesale or retail Country Merchants are invited to call and examine them.

JOHN McARN.
May 29, 1823. 52:tf

Rags! Rags!

CASH, and the highest price, given for clean linen and cotton *RAGS*, at J. & J. Cochran's store and at the Paper Mill.
June 26, 1823. 4:6m

CHEAP WHOLESALE

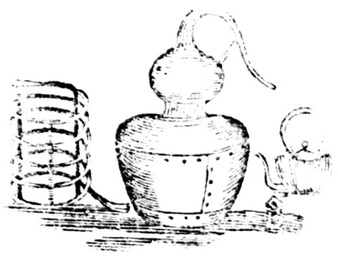
Drug & Medicine Store.
Dr. W. H. MAFFITT, & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public generally, that they have now opened an extensive assortment of Drugs and Medicines, imported from some of the first houses in the United States, which they will dispose of to Physicians and Merchants, on more liberal terms, than they can meet with South of New York or Philadelphia

Family Prescriptions, prepared as usual, with the greatest care, of pure and genuine Medicine Likewise Medicine Chests, designed for the use of Families residing in the country, constantly for sale

N B. A large supply of Oils, Colors, and Dye Stuffs: Hatter's materials, and Coach Trimmings, daily expected.
May 15. 50tf.

STILLS



MADE & MENDED

In the best manner, and at the shortest notice, two doors West of Mrs. Perry's, on Old street, to which place the subscriber has removed his Copper-Smith Shop.—Applications made at the store of Maj. Ayer, or at the Post Office, will be attended to.

JOHN MACRAE.

VALUABLE LANDS
IN EAST FLORIDA,
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale some valuable tracts of land, lying on Tampa or All Saints Bay, Charlotte harbour, and other places in East Florida, which he will dispose of on a liberal credit, for the greater part of the purchase money; or receive in payment improved estates in this state, improved lots in Fayetteville, negroes, or other personal propety. Apply to

THOS. STRODE,
Agent for the owner.
Fayetteville, N. C.
July 15 1823. 7tf-S1p

Fresh Supply.

BARNUM BEACH & Co. have just received in addition to their former stock, a large and fresh supply of Boots and Shoes of all descriptions, which they offer for prices lower than usual, for Cash or Produce.—Also,
10 Boxes real Whittemore's Cards
50 doz, Morocco Hats
10 cases Straw Bonnets
50 pr. Nankeen, white Linen and striped Pantaloons
30 Short Jackets
10 doz. Hair Seives
50 boxes Windsor Soap
20 reams Writing Paper
100 doz. Ladies' Hair Combs.
They also continue to manufacture Ladies Boots and shoes, of different descriptions.
June 4. 823. 1.tf.

Runaway.

MY man *Jerry*, eloped on the 21st of March; he has an excellent countenance, very ready in his answer, and with considerable assurance; he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected has a burn on his left arm, a high forehead, and a head inclined to be bald; he had when he left, a variety of clothing, a suit of white Plains, and some homespun clothes, the color not recollected. He may attempt to pass for a free man where he is not known, as he is artful. I purchased him of a Mr. Steadman, in Chatham county, and it is likely he may be lurking about in that neighborhood.

Any person apprehending said fellow, shall be entitled to a *reward of fifty dollars*, if delivered to me, and all reasonable expenses paid; otherwise, if delivered in any convenient jail, and immediate information given, *twenty dollars*.

Any information will be directed to Cheraw. Jerry is a blacksmith by trade.

Charles J. Lide.
Marlboro' District, S. C.
April 28, 1823. 10tt

Blank Deeds,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

MANSION HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N C.

THE Subscriber having leased this Establishment, lately in the occupancy of Capt. Taber, is now in readiness to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. He tenders his warmest thanks to the public and the citizens of Fayetteville, for the former patronage and friendly support which he has received, and in soliciting a continuance of these favors, assures them, that every exertion shall be made, and due attention bestowed in order to the comfort and pleasure of travellers and boarders: His Rooms are numerous, being new, clean and large, are well adapted for comfort and health, opening upon a garden which presents a fine prospect; superadded, are the comforts of ease and retirement, which may be enjoyed in spacious Parlours by travelling families. This situation, standing on one of the most elevated streets, is healthy; attended with the advantage and convenience arising from the important and extensive business transacted on that street, which will make it the interest of Country Merchants and Planters to call;—it is constantly supplied by means of aqueducts, with pure water, issuing from one of the best fountains in the state. His BAR will be constantly supplied with the best and choicest Liquors, his Table with the best the country market affords; his stables shall be attended by faithful, steady and honest Ostlers Other advantages are attendant upon this Establishment, rarely to be excelled in any other Public House in this state.

DILLON JORDAN.

The Mansion Hotel

Is the only STAGE OFFICE for the following Stages:

The Mail Line for Washington City, arrives every Morning at one o'clock A. M. and departs at half past 7.

☞ The Accommodation Stage for Norfolk, leaves the Mansion Hotel every Monday and Friday morning, at 4 A. M. and returns on Sunday and Thursday evenings, at half past 7.

*** The Wilmington Stage arrives and departs on the same days and hours as the Augusta Stage.

☞ The Augusta Stage arrives at 8 o'clock, P. M. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and departs on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 5 o'clock, A. M.

D JORDAN.

The Editors of the Charleston Courier and Augusta Advertiser, are requested to insert the above advertisement one month and forward their bills for payment 51.tf.
Fayetteville, May 22, 1823.

David Anderson, Jr.

Marble Cutter,

HAVING purchased the Stock of A. Sweetland and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with

Monuments, Tomb-tables Head-stones,

And any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also. Building Stone of every description, of the best *Free Stone* & of the country stone. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.
Hay-Street, Fayetteville, N C.

Coach & Carriage Making
BUSINESS.

THE subscriber having purchased of Mr. A. McLauchlen, the establishment lately occupied by him on Person street, offers his service to the inhabitants of Fayetteville, and the public generally, in the above line of business. All work sent to his shop, shall be done in the best manner, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms; and he hopes, from his general knowledge of the above business, to merit a share of public patronage. JACOB ALLEN.
Fayetteville, July 23, 1823.—3w

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs Hamilton, with assistant teachers,	
Rudiments,	$2 50
Reading and Writing,	3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work,	6

Music, taught by Madam Veilla, in the best Italian style, per annum, $60; per quarter, 20
Ditto, taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.
Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M. Laisney, a native of France.
Drawing and Painting, $6
French, 6
Classical department, under Dr. G. Davis.
The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra. $8.
ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments,	$3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes,	$6

Pens and Ink provided without charge.
A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.
Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.

Wm. Hamilton.

☞ For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.
Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1:y.1

BANK STOCK.

THE undersigned will take a few shares of Cape Fear and State Bank stock, at suitable prices.

D. SMITH,
Hay Mount.
July 31, 1823.—3t11

North-Carolina Register,
AND
UNITED STATES CALENDAR.

A Small Work, bearing the above title, for the year 1823, was compiled by the subscriber, and published last winter, at the printing office of Messrs. Jos. Gales & Son. In the preface it was announced that should sufficient encouragement be given, a similar publication might in future be annually expected. The design of this publication was, to furnish the citizens generally with a convenient book of reference, containing within a small compass, and at a moderate price, much local information which could not without considerable trouble, be obtained from any other source. From the favorable opinion very generally expressed respecting the uncommon utility of this work, the compiler was led to believe, that public patronage would have equaled his expectation. This expectation, however, so far from being realized, has been more than disappointed. More than six months have elapsed since the Register has issued from the press—and the sale has not yet defrayed the expences of printing. Thus, instead of being remunerated for their labor, the Editor and the Printer are both out of pocket. A very moderate compensation would have satisfied both; but neither of them can think of continuing a publication which must subject them to a loss. Preparations have been made for the publication of a Register for 1824; and for presenting it to the public in a state of considerable improvement; embracing the correction of several errors which could not well have been avoided in the first Register, together with an accession of valuable information, which the first did not contain; but unless some assurance of a more extensive sale can be secured, the project of continuing a Register for N. Carolina must be entirely abandoned. If such assurance can be obtained in a reasonable time, the work, now preparing, will, in due season, be committed to the press. In such an event, it will appear by the time fixed for the meeting of the Legislature of this State; and such copies as may be engaged will be sent to the several counties by the return of their respective representatives. Those who feel interested in encouraging the Work here referred to, are requested to inform the subscriber by letter, free of postage, of the number of copies they are willing to take; and it is desirable that this should be done with as little delay as possible—as the work, if printed at all, ought to be in the press before the 1st of September. COLIN M'IVER.
Fayetteville July 24. 1823. 9*

NOTICE.

THE house lately occupied by Col. Stevens, on the State House square, and the houses and stores belonging to the estate of Robert Adam and Robert Halliday, deceased, will be offered for rent, for one year, on the 1st September next, at 12 o'clock, A. M. at the State House.

J. A. CAMERON.
Fayetteville, Aug. 1, 1823.—4t13

Book Store.

JNO. McRAE has for sale, at his Book Store, two doors above the Post-Office, a valuable assortment of *BOOKS*, in the different departments of literature and science; among which are the following:

Theology. Religious Biography, &c.—Adam's Religious World Displayed, Chalmer's Astronomical and other Discourses, Saurin's Sermons, Davies' do. Hunter's Sacred Biography, Buck's Theological Dictionary, Simeon's Skeletons, Merkle's Traveller, Baxter's Saint's Rest, Paley's Theology, Memors of Rev. A. Fuller, Life of John Calvin, Buchanan's Christian Researches, Frey's Narrative, Doctrine of Life from the New-Jerusalem, Butterworth's Concordance, Bibles, family and common. &c &c.

History. Biography, and Miscellanies.—Ramsay's United States, Maj. Long's Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, Life of Mary Queen of Scots, Memoirs of Jackson, Universal History, Josephus' Works, History of Rome, do. of England, Domestic Encyclopedia, Morse's Gazetteer, latest edition, Shakspeare, Elegant Extracts, Moore's Works. Salamagundi, Peveril of the Peak, Annals of the Parish, Sir Andrew Wylie, Sporting Anecdotes, Cavaher, Minstrel Love, Seventy-Six. Percy Anecdotes, Martyr of Antioch, Cain, Sardanapalus, Privateer, Tom Crib's Memorial to Congress, Loves of the Angels, Don Juan, Marcian Colonna, Giuseppino, Happiness, Idle Man. Dr. Syntax's Tour, Rhyming Dictionary, Gay's Fables, Popular Models Nightingale, Thornton's Botany, Foster's Essays, Burton's Lectures, Say's Political Economy, Carey's do. Practical Accountant, White's Compendium of Cattle Medicine, besides various other miscellaneous works.

LAW.—Vesey's Chancery Reports. 20 vols, Phillip's Evidence, Espinasse on Evidence, Newland on Contracts, American Precedents, New-York Digest.

Medicine and Surgery.—Chapman's Therapeutics, Thomas's Practice, Ewel's Medical Companion, American Dispensatory, Magendie's Physiology, Bell's Operative Surgery, Bell's Letters, Brodie on the Joints, Fife's Anatomy, Prognostics and Crises of Hippocrates, Combe's Phrenology, Physician's Vade Mecum, Ramsbotham's Midwifery.

Classical and School Books.—Horace, Virgil, Ovid, Sallust, Cicero, Cæsar, Roman Antiquities, Selectæ Profanis, Viri Romæ. Historiæ Sacræ, Græca Minora, Xenophon, Greek Testament, Schrevelli's Lexicon, Latin and Greek Grammars, Simson's Euclid, Hutton's Mathematics, Ferguson's Astronomy, Gibson's Surveying, Pike's, Walsh's and Dilworth's Arithmetic, Blair's Lectures, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Jamieson's Logic, Duncan's do. Blair's Philosophy, Joyce's do. Morse's, Adam's and Willett's Geography, Murray's Grammar, Exercises and Key, Walker's Dictionary, Webster's, Murray's, Dilworth's and Waldo's Spelling Books, American Preceptor, Columbian Orator, Scott's Lessons, American Selections, English Reader, Catechetical Compend of History, Catechisms on Practical Chemistry, Astronomy, Botany, Classical Biography and Mythology, Universal History, Roman Antiquities, Grecian do. Jewish do. Roman History, Grecian do. English do. in a series of numbers, adapted to the use of scholars in the United States, with engraved illustrations.

Also—Atlases, Prints, Blank Books, Copy Slips, Writing and Letter paper, Wafers, Sealing-Wax, Quills, Ink-Powder, Ink Stands, Pen Knives, Slates, Lead and slate pencils, Paint Boxes, Pocket Books, &c.

For Sale,

100 Pieces 43 inch Bagging,
By
C. T. HAIGH.
August 6, 1823.—8wt17

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending shortly to leave this place for the North, takes this method of informing those indebted to him, by note or book account, to come forward and settle the same, and those having demands, to present them for payment; as all accounts will be left in the hands of an officer for collection. Those concerned will save costs, by availing themselves of this notice.

A. BAILEY.
August 7, 1823.—4t13

John Eccles

WISHES to purchase two yoke of young, large, strong, and well broke oxen. Cash will be paid.
July 28, 1823.—3w

Bank Stock, on Credit.

ON Tuesday, the 21st of August next, (being Thursday of the county court,) one hundred and ninety-four Shares Stock of the State Bank of North-Carolina, and fifty six Shares Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, belonging to the estate of Daniel Cress, late of Salisbury, dec'd, will be sold on a credit of six months. Bonds, with at least two good securities, will be required, and other particulars made known on the day of sale, by the executors.

EDWARD CRESS,
JOSHUA GAY.
ALEX GRAHAM.
Salisbury, July 11, 1823. 5wt12.

For Sale,

THAT valuable tenement on the north side of Hay-street, in the Brick Row, at present occupied by *Mr. A. Turner*, and a good stand for business; payment will be made easy to purchasers. Apply to

JOHN M. DOBBIN.
June 12.

Hotel & Boarding House.

MRS. BARGE informs her friends and the pubic, that she still keeps up her HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE, where every exertion will be used, as heretofore, to render the situation of travellers and others, who may please to call upon her, agreeable. She is well furnished with Liquors, good Beds, &c. and her table will be always supplied with all the variety which the country affords. Her stables are good, abundantly provided with Grain and Fodder, and under the care of faithful and attentive Hostlers.

By the most unremitted attentions to the comfort and convenience of her guests, she hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage which has hitherto been so liberally extended to her.
Fayetteville, July 24, 1823.—6wt13

The Subscriber

WISHES to employ some young man of character, to take charge of a Tan-Yard, where the business is extensively carried on. One desirous of learning the trade, ould be preferred; to whom, if well recommended, a convenient situation is offered on good terms.

8w12 WALTER F. LEAK.
Richmond Co. Grassy Island, on Pee Dee River.

Run Away.

TAKEN up, and put in jail, a mulatto man names ISAAC, who says he belongs to Samuel Guy, of Iredell county. He has on the right side of his nose a mark, given to him by his mother; the mark is a black colour, naturally impressed in the flesh, for its intended purpose. Isaac is a very remarkable slave, about five feet six inches high, well built, a bright complexion, and about twenty or twenty five years of age. Had on when taken up and put in jail, cotton homespun shirt and trowsers. His master is requested, by law to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL MAULTSBY, *Jailor.*
Fayetteville, July 16, 1823.—6*

Sheriff's Sale.

I WILL expose to public sale, for cash, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on Monday, the first day of September next, the following lands, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1821, together with the cost of advertising the same, viz:

100 acres on Campbell's creek, given in by Allen Northington	2 61
300 acres on Cape Fear river, given in by James Northington	8 85
250 acres on Anderson creek, given in by Wm. Crawford	1 55
430 acres on or near Neill's creek, given in by Dempse Bullord	2 56
75 acres on Black river, given in by Obadiah Hagens	24
630 acres on Neill's creek, given in by John Jones	3 10
1000 acres on Black river and Cape Fear, given in by Arch. McNeill	12 32
200 acres on Bues's creek, given in by Wm. Wade	1 84
150 acres on the turkey pen branch, not listed	95
100 acres on Neill's creek, given in by Mavil Jones	91
120 acres on Santen's creek, given in by Isham Prince	1 60
96 acres on do. given in by Stephen Pope	30
728 acres on Hector's creek, given in by Lewis Robinson for Mary Beard	3 40
800 acres on the Marsh branch, given in by Wm. Sled	2 48
1350 acres on Neill's creek, given in by Stephen Senter for the heirs of Stephen Johnston	4 18½
150 acres on Black river, given in by Stephen Senter for Jesse Wood	47
808 acres on the Marsh branch, given in by Silas Stephens	3 37½
36 acres on or near Hector's creek, given in by Arthur Smith	11
500 acres on Neill's creek, given in by Simon Johnston	3 44
400 acres on Black river, given in by Zilpha Bagget	62
180 acres on Mingo swamp, given in by Benjamin Moore	58
360 acres on do. given in by Abram Parker	1 12
120 acres on Stony run, given in by Wm. Stonell	62
250 acres on Mingo swamp, given in by Penelope Trapnell	78
200 acres on Cape Fear river, given in by James P. Wilson for Mary Wilson	2 03
550 acres on Barbacue creek, given in by John Cameron, Esq.	2 00
100 acres on the road fair land, given in by Neill McHue	2 76
150 acres near Moore county line, given in by John Morison	1 85
200 acres on the three prongs, given in by Murdock McIver	1 54
150 acres on the Gum swamp, given in by Alexander McDougaen	47
390 acres on Cranes creek, given in by John Morison	31
280 acres on upper little river, given in by Elizabeth McHue for the estate of Neill McHue	2 09
400 acres on the cypress swamp, given in by Daniel Morison	1 38
100 acres on the spring branch, given in by Mary Paterson	15½
100 acres on upper little river, given in by Daniel Smith	1 35
210 acres on Cape Fear river, given in by Flora Smith	72

JO. HODGES, *for*
ALEX. McKAY, *late Sh'ff.*
July 21, 1823.—3w

For Sale,

THE tenement on the south side of Person street formerly occupied by Messrs. *Broadfoot & Cochran*, well calculated for a wholesale, or retail grocery, with warehouse &c. and a good stand for business. For terms, apply to JOHN M. DOBBIN.
12 June Sw.

Agricultural.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER

On the Disease commonly called the Hollow Horn.

MR SKINNER:

There is, perhaps, no disease in this climate from which our neat cattle have suffered so much, as that commonly called the Hollow Horn; and unfortunately, few persons have thought it necessary to give any attention to it, or its cure, for we find but little said in any agricultural work relative to its treatment.

The name appears to me, to be badly applied, as the horn alone is not the seat of the disease; it pervades the whole system—and cattle without horns are quite as subject to it, as those with them—having often seen those without horns have it.

The hollowness of the horn proceeds from the violence of the fever throughout the system. I have known cattle feeding in the stall to be attacked with it, as well as those in poor condition, and no doubt those in bad plight are more liable to its attack, their system not being in a state to resist any disease; it occurs too at all seasons of the year, but more particularly in the spring.

The animal attacked with it looks rough; stares much in its coat, and falls off very fast in flesh, its food having but little effect in nourishing it. The eyes look very hollow and dead, and run with a yellow matter which collects in the corners, and around them. Many persons rely upon the feel of the horns, as the best indicative of the disease, but this I think very uncertain: in some cases it is at the root, cold to the feel, while in others very hot. A very small gimblet will, however, remove all doubts, and the mark on the horn not visible after a few days. If the disease does exist, the horn will be found without pith, and little or no blood will follow the boring: whereas if the disease does not exist, you will find blood immediately upon entering the horn. The gimblet used for boring, should be well washed and greased after using; for if it is not and should be used to try the horn of an animal not actually affected with the disease, it will most generally give it to them. It is a disease that is highly inflammatory and infectious; and the animal having it, ought to be removed from the herd until well. The following mode of treatment, I have found very successful and the beast soon restored to a thriving state. As soon as I discover an animal affected with the hollow horn, I bleed it from the neck (in the same vein in which a horse is bled) from two to six or seven quarts according to its age, size and condition, and give from three quarters of a pint to a pint and a half gauber [illegible] with a middle sized goblet of fresh horse dung and strong, making the feces so that they be perpendicular in the usual position the animal carries its head, so that the mess formed may have a free discharge as soon as the horns are opened; put through the hole in its ear about a table spoonful of strong vinegar, in which some salt and black pepper ground, has been put. The day following, the horns must be again opened and cleaned from the pus, which generally is now formed, and about a half a teaspoonful of spirits turpentine, put into each horn, and a little on the poll of the animal daily, during the continuance of the disease. One bleeding is generally sufficient; but I have known cases in which it was necessary to repeat it three times, as also the salts.

The food during the continuance of the disease is important—corn in every shape is bad—potatoes are of good use, (with a small quantity of Brewer's grains, if to be had,) and the animal ought to have from one to one and a half pecks daily, with hay in the winter, and grass if in summer.

Potatoes have a wonderful effect on the animal as soon as the bowels are well cleansed, the importance of which, any person will be convinced of, who observes the discharge from the animal. In some obstinate cases I have given daily, from a half to to one ounce of nitre, sprinkled on the potatoes. It is important in the first bleeding to take as much blood as the animal will bear, as the fever is more easily checked by one large bleeding, than two small ones, and the animal better able to bear it. In many cases the bleeding and salts have been sufficient, with opening the horns; and when taken in the early stage will generally be found to answer, but the boring certainly assists in forming anew the internal part of the horn, and which, as soon as it commences forming, the holes in the horn should be allowed to close.

An animal having the hollow horn, should be sheltered from the inclemency of the weather, during its continuance. No age appears exempt from its attack, having seen it in a yearling as well as at all subsequent ages. I am induced to offer this mode of treatment to your subscribers [illegible] by the assurance taken of restoring the animal, where-as before this mode of treatment was adopted, I annually lost several. The fleam for bleeding cattle should be rather deeper than that used for a horse, the vein in the neck, not laying so near the surface, the orifice is closed with a pin, in the same way as in bleeding a horse.

An Agriculturalist of Delaware.
June 30, 1823.

The Real Republican Spirit.

Republicanism implies a superiority to the illusions and mummeries by which the Monarchical nations are governed. It presupposes not merely the perception and assertion of Natural Rights and the preference of simple forms, in politics, but the rejection of all artificial distinctions, in social intercourse, which general convenience does not exact, and unsophisticated reason would condemn. It reduces men and things to the standard of intrinsic value, as this may consist in simple utility, agreeableness, elegance; serviceable and virtuous action; fruitful or ingenious speculation; moral worth or intellectual power. It acknowledges, therefore, no hereditary titles: it accords honor and deference only where they have been earned: it pays no homage to stars, ribbands, appellations of nobility, unless as the rewards and insignia of personal qualities and achievements. It esteems and dignifies the possessors of wealth, only in proportion to the good use of the possession and the laudable mode of the acquisition. The rich man who has accumulated, or who spends, from principles of selfishness or ostentation alone, it respects and favors less than if he was poor. It metes the like to the nobilities, the elevation, which are perverted in their exercise.

It venerates true Religion, and unaffected, rational Piety; but it reprobates sanctimonious pretensions, proscriptive doctrines, and all the extremes of Bigotry and Fanaticism. It will not worship Man under the appearance of worshipping God; nor admit the imputation to the Creator of the prejudices, the passions and the calculations of the Creature. It [illegible] lots high functions to capacity and probity united: It displays gratitude for benefits, in every way compatible with the principles of equity and equality: it postpones all individual interests to the common weal. It detests all slander and wrong, and is the more tender of reputation, because reputation is especially valuable in its estimate of things. It is magnificent in public works; plain and frugal in private objects: it practises urbanity; studies decorum; cherishes the liberal arts and accomplishments; and lends every aid to the progress of science—that prolific source of national grandeur.

Its motto is—"Truth, Knowledge and Independence."

Like the Spartan legislator, it deems the happiness of states, no less than of persons, to flow from *virtue and self-consistency*, and it would address all monarchs in the strain of Solon to the King of Lydia—"*As God has given the Greeks a moderate portion of other things, so also he has favored them with a democratic spirit and a liberal kind of wisdom, which has no tastes for the splendors of royalty.*" With the great duty and principle of *self-consistency*, it thinks irreconcileable the admiration of *heroes* in the vulgar sense of the term—those, who, usurping or maintaining despotic rule in their own countries, thirst for unbounded sway over others, and lavish the blood, treasure, and strength of one nation, in assailing the rights and depopulating and devastating the soil of all within their reach. It recognizes no genuine glory but in exalted patriotism; in the practical *virtues*, and the triumphs of benevolence, industry, talent and knowledge. It pronounces *private morals* to be indispensable for *public trust*; it recedes from all cabal, intrigue and collusion; it is incapable of obliquity and deception in reference either to individuals or to the people; it pays implicit obedience to the Laws, and admits no pretext for the least infringement of Constitutions, or the rights possessed under their sanction. It neither institutes nor prolongs merely nominal divisions of party; it adheres, to no side for the sake of office, notoriety, or ascendancy; it claims place and emolument for no particular denomination of politicians, to the exclusion of any whom education, property, character and other sufficient circumstances designate as equally meritorious. It guards Liberty, with unremitting vigilance, and in the utmost detail, at home; —it feels deeply when free institutions are sought, or attacked abroad. It rejoices in the success of the patriot; in the overthrow of tyranny, and the discomfiture of lawless ambition, wherever these glorious events may occur. Every voice and every arm, raised to vindicate justice and honor, to disenthral the human mind and assert the sovereignty of the people, are dear to it; all the victims of imposture and violence are objects of its sympathy and compassion.—*Nat. Gaz.*

It is honourable to be a friend to the unfortunate.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the National Gazette, August 2.

Our late Cadiz papers have supplied us in addition, with a variety of articles which we subjoin. The news from the interior of Spain, contained in these papers, may be said to be of an encouraging aspect. The constitutional bands appeared to move whithersoever they pleased, and the political governors of various provinces to hold a regular communication with Cadiz.—We should infer, on the whole, from what we have read in the Spanish accounts, that the French have lost more men than the Spaniards—that their adherents consist, in general, of the dregs of the country; that the fortresses will hold out; the Guerilla parties multiply in every direction; Cadiz proves rallying with the Cortes; and the invaders will still meet considerable embarrassment, if not utter destruction.

On the 17th and 18th June, the municipal bodies of Cadiz presented to the Cortes, by deputations, addresses in which they congratulated themselves and Spain, on the presence of that assembly in Cadiz, and recurred to the circumstances of the constitution having been formed there in 1812, defended there in the last resort, and there proclaimed anew and re-established in 1820. They anticipated that peace and prosperity would again be diffused from the same impregnable citadel of freedom, and answered for the resolution of its inhabitants to perish rather than submit to French control. The Cortes held their sittings in the same hall in which the constitution was framed in 1812.

The Lisbon Gazette of the 12th June contains a long list of officers, naval and military, who, when the King of Portugal made his triumphal entry into Lisbon on the 5th, unharnessed the mules of his coach, and drew the vehicle themselves a considerable distance. The list presents *colonels and captains*, bearing some of the most distinguished names of Portugal, and was published *officially* after having been solemnly read in the presence of the parties *who had the honor* to supplant the *mules*.

The same gazette gives the following decree of the King of Portugal.

"Considering the manful resolution taken on the 27th May of the present year, by the Infant *Don Miguel*, my beloved and estimable son, and the fidelity with which he carried it into effect, laying thus the foundation of the great events which have resulted in the overthrow of a violent and anarchical system,—considering also the liberty which I now enjoy, to give my subjects a constitution in analogy with their customs and manners, and *more conformable to the representative constitutions of the other monarchies of Europe*—and wishing to give the said Infant an additional proof of the confidence I have in him. I have resolved that he shall be called in to the department of war, when any important business relating the army is under discussion."

The Cadiz *Espectador* of the 20th, says—

"Why should we not expect, notwithstanding the trials and conflicts which all lovers of their country must now meet, that the cause of liberty and independence will triumph. We have yet five armies and hold possession of all our fortresses; we are yet masters of two thirds of the soil of the Peninsula; we have the king and executive government and the Cortes in our island, safe from the numercial superiority of our enemy—we have national honor, steel and arms. Without money, arms, or government, we contrived to destroy the armies of Napoleon. Those who reasoned from *probabilities* in our last war for independence, found themselves at the end of a few years completely mistaken."

General Lopoz Banos was appointed, on the 17th June, Political Chief of the department of Seville. He levied a contribution of $50,000 upon the *ecclesiastical council* of the city, as retribution for the excesses committed by the populace. The havoc committed in the plunder of effects of the government & individuals, embarked on the river, was immense. The Cortes decreed that the first opportunity should be taken of inflicting the severest punishment upon the rioters.

At the sitting of the Cortes on the 20th June, the President of the Deputation who waited upon the King at Seville, to announce the determination of the Cortes to remove, mentioned that he had forgotten to relate that His Majesty, after refusing to go, observed that—"as an individual he would make any kind of sacrifice, but as a king he could not in his conscience."

On the 20th the Cortes sent a committee to the king "to felicitate His Majesty upon his happy arrival in Cadiz." In a short time the committee returned, and reported, that they had performed their errand, and were received by the King with his usual goodness. His Majesty thanked the Cortes for their attention!

On opening the Cortes on the 18th June, the Speaker pronounced this short address:

"If, in our removal from Seville to this city, we presented no idle and costly array of pomp to the nations, at least we offered to their eyes the great spectacle of the public liberties led forth under the auspices and safeguard of the sworn representatives of the people. This example and our sacrifices will not be lost—no: the people will blush not to imitate them; and woe to the treacherous invaders of our soil, if the bitter cry of our outraged country should awaken and electrify the pride and piety of her sons! Let us then proceed in kindling the patriotic flame; and now that we are happily stationed in the very cradle of the Constitution which we defend, let us imitate the constancy and magnanimity of its framers, to deserve with them the gratitude of Spain. With such virtues, they saved it then—with such virtues, we may save it now. Shall we be wanting in them? *I believe not.*"

A decree of the King of Portugal, dated the 5th June, the day on which his Most *Faithful* Majesty entered Lisbon triumphantly, calls back all the arms, ammunition, &c. delivered from the arsenal to the battalions of national guards to enable them to keep order in the city and co-operate in His Majesty's most auspicious return.

The Lisbon papers of the 12th June announce that the new order of things in Portugal (the restoration of Legitimacy,) meets with no resistance in any part of the kingdom, but, on the contrary, had been hailed with enthusiasm. The Cadiz editors assert, however, from verbal information, that much discontent and disorder prevailed among the Portuguese.

On the 11th June, the King abrogated, by decree, that article of the convention of the 8th March, 1823, between Spain and Portugal, by which it was stipulated that the insurgents of one country taking refuge in the other, might be pursued thither. The decree forbids the entrance of any Spanish armed force into Portugal and *vice versa*; it says:

"As for those who are styled in the said article the *factious*, they are truly the worthy Portuguese who declared themselves the first defenders of the throne and enemies of the revolutionary faction, whose iron yoke has brought so many calamities and almost total ruin on this kingdom."

The following paragraphs are from the Lisbon Gazette of the 12th

"The Charge d'Affaires of H. M. F. Majesty at the Court of Paris has arrived in this capital, with all the members of the Legation, in consequence of orders from the late government."

"It is ascertained to be the desire and will of the King to re-establish as speedily as possible the relations of friendship and national interest with all the sovereigns of Europe. The most suitable measures to this end, will be immediately adopted."

An agent from the districts under the command of General Morillo embarked for England from Corunna on the 6th of June, to procure a supply of muskets and ammunition.

The Cadiz editors express great indignation that, on the birth day of King Ferdinand, the Brigand *Bessieres*, as they call the late artizan, should have been permitted to appear by the side of the Duke d'Angouleme in the uniform of a Spanish camp marshal. The French officers and soldiers are said not to be able to conceal their contempt for their allies of the *Army of the Faith*. Constitutional Guerilla parties hovered in the immediate neighbourhood of Madrid.

That extract of the 187th article of the Constitution, under which the Cortes created the Regency when Ferdinand refused to go to Seville as king, is this:

"The Kingdom shall be governed by a Regency, whenever through physical, or *moral* reasons, it becomes impossible for the King to exercise his authority."

The several corps of volunteers from Madrid who proceeded from Seville to Cadiz as an escort for the government, were received with particular kindness in Cadiz. They consisted chiefly of young men of good families, and had undergone constantly, since their departure with the Cortes from Madrid, every kind of suffering and privation, without a murmur.

Lieutenant General Don Gaspar *Vigodet* was appointed on the 16th commandant general of the troops that garrison the island of Cadiz. He immediately commenced the most vigorous operations for strengthening the defences of the island. A committee of Public Safety was recommended for the purpose of detecting and expelling domestic enemies and spies.

It is stated in the *Espectator* that the French expected to succeed at Seville by a *coup de main*. A body of cavalry, marching with the utmost celerity and secrecy, was to surprise the city, seize the person of the king, and attack and disperse the Cortes and national militia. The plan and approach were discovered and revealed by two Spaniards—one employed in the department of war, the other a captain in the Seville guard—to whom, says the Espectador, our country owes a tribute of special gratitude and esteem. The Minister of War, who afterwards cut his throat at Seville, either had, or would give, no intimation of the immediate peril.

On the 13th June, a French squadron of three ships arrived before Algeziras and gave notice that they would demolish the town unless all the French property taken by privateers from that port were returned. The account says that all was confusion and alarm in Algeziras, but does not state the result.

The Cadiz "Redactor General" of the 20th June, announces upon the authority of trustworthy letters from Valencia, that Ballesteros was in the kingdom of Jaen, at the head of about eleven thousand men, well armed and disciplined, and eighty thousand new recruits.

The following persons compose the new Portuguese ministry: Department of State—Count de *Palmella*; of War—*Pamplona*; of the Interior—*Gomez Oliviera*; of Justice—*Marinho Falaco de* Castro.

CADIZ, JUNE 20.

Address of *General Charles Lallemand* to his old fellow soldiers.

Fellow Soldiers—Circumstances and the misfortunes of France have separated us; but we remain united in feeling and principle. Shall we do nothing for France? My friends, her fate is in your hands. You have but to will it, and her wrongs will be avenged; her servitude and degradation averted; glory and prosperity restored. You know the wishes of the French people. Become their deliverers—emancipate France from the yoke of the strangers who domineer over her—chase away that miserable faction of Coblentz against whom you fought so long, and who have never ceased to array Europe against you—expel a government which daily brings fresh disgrace upon France, as the price of permission to oppress her.

The enterprise is worthy of you: it is great; it is generous; success is certain, as it depends upon yourselves. Who could beat down France and Spain united? Do not Italy, Belgium, Germany, all wait the signal from you? Will not all nations applaud the intrepid and self-devoted men who shall give it? Will you not have the aid of all nations who want only a rallying point? Dare to become as much. The most splendid glory will be your reward. You will be the saviours, the benefactors of your country; she will bless you—you will become the heroes of your time, and open for yourselves the finest path to immortality.

My Friends—be not deaf to the voice of a fellow-soldier whose frankness and disinterestedness must be known to you. Admit not the idea of personal ambition on my part. Let him who shall first set the example, consider me as the first of his soldiers."

From the N. York Commercial Advertiser.

"*Rumour is a pipe*," &c.—The point of the amusing story of the *three black crows*, was never more completely illustrated than it was yesterday, in this city. Some wicked wags in the morning seriously started a report, that our worthy friend Noah had at last succeeded in "screwing his courage to the sticking point," and agreed to meet Col Gardner in the field of mortal combat, to which he had been invited some time since. The consequence was, that in a short time, one half the city was thrown into the fidgets. The rumour, of course, swelled as it was blown about, and by one o'clock the duel was the only theme of conversation at every corner, and even in Wall street, and on 'change. Indeed, we believe that if news had been received at the moment, that the Duke d'Angouleme and all his forces, had been driven into the Mediterranean, nobody would have regarded it. No Brokers would attend to business, and stocks came near falling 1 8 per cent for the want of purchasers. Even on 'change there was much more conversation about pistols and chivalry, than coffee, rum and molasses. By two o'clock the Major "of the bloody 84th," was wounded—some said in the neck, and some in the thorax, while it was slyly hinted by others, that the wound was in the back. At 3 o'clock, the Major was declared dead—dead as Hamlet's rat; and while all looked gloomy on the occasion, the *Crawford* stock rose six per cent. Dining with a friend at Bunker's, the belief in the sad catastrophe was so strong and positive at table, that it was in vain that we remonstrated, against even the probability, much less the truth of the story. The argument that editors in these happy times have no idea of fighting in earnest, since it is the general belief, that modern patriotism requires nothing more than a copious sacrifice of ink, had no effect whatever; as one of the company had just seen a man who actually saw the lifeless trunk of the Major, stretched upon the green sward of Hoboken. Really, skepticism itself could hardly resist testimony like this, and we almost began to think with every body else, that the story was too true to make a joke of. However, we determined to satisfy ourselves by calling at the Major's quarters, where we found that the press had been so great to learn the truth, and the applications for the vacant editorial chair so numerous, that a bulletin had actually been raised, declaring that there had been neither death nor duel, so far as that office was concerned. We proceeded on, however, to the editor's room, and to our great joy found the Major as fat, hearty and jolly as ever, and he positively assured us that he had not been killed by any body. Having received an assurance of this fact from his own lips, we sallied forth boldly to counteract the calumny: but this was a very difficult task, as the people generally declared that they had known the Major and the Advocate too long to be taken in by either, if they wanted better authority. In this dilemma we had no alternative left, but to assure the public of the fact, that the silk lutestring coat has been returned without a single bullet hole in it.

Melancholy Intelligence.—A trading and hunting party, consisting of about 75 Americans, commanded by General Ashley, left our frontier settlements the past spring, for the Rocky Mountains. On the 2d of June, two or three hundred miles above the Council Bluffs, they were attacked by the Ricaras Indians, who killed fourteen of the American party and wounded nine. Gen. Ashley then took post with one boat and 30 men, a few miles below where the attack was made, and sent his wounded and disaffected men back to Council Bluffs. Although our government had no connection with the party or expedition of Ashley, it being an individual enterprise, Col. Leavenworth, by order of Gen. Atkinson, marched from Council Bluffs on the 23d of June, with a body of troops and friendly Indians, to punish the Ricaras, who were reported to have taken post and fortified themselves.

A murder, attended with circumstances of peculiar atrocity, was perpetrated in Nash county on Friday last. The facts, as related to us, are these. A man named *Eli Vick* went to the house of one of his neighbors, *Hardy G. Whitfield*, for the purpose of grinding his axe. While engaged at this, a dispute arose between the parties, which produced such warmth of feeling that Vick threatened to strike or cut Whitfield with his axe.—On Whitfield asking Vick, "whether he actually would strike him," he replied "I will." Whitfield said nothing, but went into his house, and returning with his gun, took deliberate aim and fired at Vick, who instantaneously expired. Whitfield immediately fled, and has not as yet been apprehended.—*Raleigh Reg.*

From the Louisville (Ky.) Public Advertiser.

We have frequently been amused by perusing the positive assertions of certain editors, that this or that candidate is certain to be elected President of the United States. The National Advocate and Richmond Enquirer and National Intelligencer say, Mr Crawford *will* be the man; the Washington Republican and the Franklin Gazette appear to feel so confident that Mr. Calhoun *will* gain the prize; all the presses in the New England states, seem to have espoused the cause of Mr. Adams; and in Kentucky, the *leading papers* assert that no earthly power can defeat the election of Mr. Clay. In Tennessee, Alabama, Pennsylvania, and other states, the claims of Jackson are advocated, not only by the editors of newspapers, but by the people. It is thus evident that little or no reliance ought to be placed on the editorial speculations, which have been so ostentatiously published.—Great changes may naturally be anticipated in the public mind in various states, before the choice of electors shall take place. The people will see the necessity of dropping all the candidates except two, in order to keep the election out of Congress; and in doing this they will certainly give the "go by" to those who have done the least to deserve the gratitude and confidence of the nation. The politicians of the Atlantic states, or at least a great majority of them, will be very much deceived in the votes of some of the Southern and Western States. The friends of Mr. Crawford will be very much disappointed; and the Secretary of the Treasury, will be as much in the wrong if, in case the election has to be decided by Congress, he should calculate on the support of any one of the Western States.

Leda and Niobe hide your heads!—In a county below this, three sets of twins recently had twins within a short time of each other. The six children were in good health a few days since, and were seen to cry in concert. *Crescite et multiplicamini et replete terram.*—*Milledgeville Journal.*

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, AUG. 14, 1823.

Persons having odd numbers of the *Observer*, or of the *Observer* and *Gazette* united, would oblige us, and confer a favor on the public, if they would present them to this office. We wish to procure, if possible, a complete file of this paper, not for our own convenience particularly, but for the benefit of the public. It is often important to individuals, and to parties interested in suits, to have access to a file of the paper, to prove the publication of advertisements, without which proof, they might sustain serious injury. We have broken files for several years; and if the missing numbers can be procured, the whole will be securely bound, and preserved in the office for the convenience or benefit of those who may wish to refer to them.

A complete file for any one year, or for several years, would be purchased.

LAW JOURNAL.

We invite the attention of gentlemen of the Bar, and others, to the advertisement of Judge Griffith's Law Journal, in this week's paper. The nature of the work is such, as to render it highly valuable, if well executed, not only to lawyers, but to various classes of the community, and to all men of intelligence and general reading. As to its execution, the opinions of some of the most distinguished jurists of the country, on that point, are conclusive. The work can be examined at Mr. McRae's, Book Store; and persons at a distance, who may wish to obtain it, can run no risk in purchasing it without examination. It will be an invaluable acquisition to the library of every gentleman.

An unfortunate occurrence, we understand, took place in Anson county, a few days since, by which a young citizen was suddenly deprived of life. The circumstances, we learn, were as follows: Mr. Dunn, having a dispute with one of his neighbors, took down his gun, for the purpose of striking him with the butt of it: the person attacked, very naturally, raised his arm to defend his head from the blow, and unluckily hit the trigger—the gun immediately went off, and lodged its contents in the body of Mr. Dunnette, who expired almost instantaneously. Mr. D. was a respectable and useful citizen, and has left a wife and family to deplore his sudden and peculiarly afflicting exit.

The objects of new Holy League's are rapidly developing themselves, and almost every arrival furnishes additional evidence of their atrocity. The very semblance of freedom on the continent, is to be destroyed; the expression of public opinion to be prevented, by assuming an absolute control over the Press; and every nation which shall choose to live under a free constitution, or any monarch who shall give one to his subjects, is to be placed under the ban of this modern triumvirate. The members of the League have lately withdrawn their ministers from the court of the king of Wurtemburg, because that monarch, consulting the wishes and happiness of his people, gave them a constitution, and permitted the existence in his kingdom of an independent press. The next step, it is likely, will be a crusade against him, to put down, by force of arms, a constitution, not extorted from the sovereign by an insurrection of the people, or a military revolt, as was pretended to be the case in Spain, but which was the free gift of the king himself. The Holy Alliance declared, previous to their attack on Spain, that "kings were the only and true legislators of the people;" but they have abandoned this ground: no king has now a right to legislate for the *happiness* of his subjects; he may tyrannize over them, oppress them, and play the part of a Caligula or Nero, with impunity: but if he give them a constitution, if he permit the free expression and interchange of opinion, the power of this confederacy of despots will be brought down upon him, and his dominions placed under the salutary protection of foreign mercenaries. Such is the degraded condition to which Europe is to be reduced.

An independent paper, the l'Observateur Allemand, published at Stuttgard, the capital of Wurtemburg, has been suppressed by a decree of the Germanic Diet, or in other words, by the Holy Alliance, and its editor fordidden, for the space of five years, to edit any periodical paper of a political tendency. The allies are sufficiently aware, that while the Press is permitted to scatter light and knowledge among the people, the principles which they maintain, can never be established; this most dreaded foe to tyrants must, therefore, be destroyed; for it is only in the darkness of ignorance that the course they are pursuing can be trod with safety, and the thrones which they disgrace, be fixed on something like a sure foundation

It remains to be seen, whether the people will patiently submit thus to be trampled on, and degraded to the level of brutes, or, by a terrible reaction, hurl their oppressors from their thrones to the scaffold, and resume the right which the God of Nature has given them, of governing themselves.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The election of members of Assembly, and of Representatives to the next Congress, takes place in most of the counties in this state, on the 2d Thursday in August, (this day;) but in some few of the counties it is held a week or two earlier, to prevent the election from interfering with the courts. The following are the returns from two of the counties in which the elections have already been held:

GRANVILLE.

Senate—Mr. Sneed.

House of Commons—Maj. Bowers and Robert Jeeter.

CURRITUCK.

Senate—Thos. C. Ferebe, 247—Edward S. Lindsey, 235.

House of Commons—Willoughby D. Barnard and John Forbes.

For Congress—Alfred M. Gatlin, 475; Lemuel Sawyer, 332.

Mr Sawyer, we trust, will have leave given him to stay at home, for the next two years, to recruit his health, which has become very much enfeebled by his arduous public services for some years past. It would be a pity, for talents like his to be prematurely lost, by too great a devotion to the people's weal; and if his constituents, at this time, should elevate his rival, he may console himself, we doubt not, with the reflection, that they have consulted his interests not less than their own, in giving him leave to retire to the shades of private life. The people of his own district, and the state at large, are equally interested in keeping such rare qualifications as he possesses among themselves. Congress will suffer less in the loss of them, than the state will gain in reputation, by retaining them at home—to be employed, peradventure, in raising the literary character of the state, by eliciting the beauties, and culling out the choice sentences of the classic writers, to enable such as do not, or cannot think, to filch the thoughts of others without much fear of detection.

A dinner was lately given to Mr. McDuffie, by the citizens of Edgefield, S. C. as a testimony of their esteem, and respect for his talents In addressing them, after the expression of a very flattering sentiment in his favor, he entered into a discussion of the merits of some of the political reformists, and pretentended exclusive patriots of the day, and reviewed, in an able manner, some of the most prominent measures of the two last Congresses, stripping them of their disguises, and showing their real tendency. For this fearless and independent expression of opinion, abuse has been lavished upon him with no sparing hand: he is charged with the heinous crime of "being a young man," and of opposing the measures, and doubting the infallibility of such men as the "Williamses and the Canons!" Heaven help the country, if such statesmen as Mr. *Canon* are to be held up as examples of imitation, and if to doubt his efficiency, and the wisdom of his conduct, is to be considered as a high misdemeanor! The question might be easily asked, what has Mr. *Canon* done, to entitle him to this distinction? but it would puzzle even his Virginia eulogist to answer it at all satisfactorily. If his inveterate and unceasing attack, session after session, upon the army, and that boast of our country and the admiration of foreigners, the Military Academy, be evidence of the liberal and enlarged views of a statesman, of political wisdom, or superiority of intellect, he might, we allow, with some propriety, be held up as a model, and it might be thought a piece of presumption, in a "young man," to refuse to copy after it; but pretensions of such a kind, to honorable distinction, will not pass current amongan enlightened people. Mr. Canon's merits have long since been weighed in the balance of public judgment, and found wanting; and it is folly to endeavor, at this late hour, to rank him among the enlighteued statesmen of the country.

Distressing Occurrence.

WILMINGTON, AUG. 11.

Yesterday evening, about six o'clock, a sail boat upset, by which accident *H. Roby, Jr.* merchant, of Wiscasset, (Me.); *Manson Cogswell*, of St. Johns, (New Brunswick) of the firm of Cogswell and Dickinson; Mr. *Job Carpenter*, of Providence, (Roode Island); and a yellow man named *Fred Ward*, were drowned. This melancholy accident happened about one mile below the town, and about the middle of the river. Mr. *John Taylor*, merchant, and Mr. *John M'Kay*, of the custom house, were also in the boat—the former gentleman had nearly reached the shore, when two negro slaves, in a small boat, coming voluntarily to the rescue of the sufferers, were desired by him to pass to the assistance of Mr. M'Kay, who was still struggling but a short distance from where the boat upset. Mr. Taylor observing that the negroes would not pass him, swam toward the boat, and getting on board, gave every signal of encouragement to Mr. M'Kay, who was taken up at the instant he was about sinking, no doubt, forever. The last that was seen of the deceased, they were clinging to the mast of the boat, then rapidly sinking. The boat was ballasted with iron, &c. secured under the ceiling—and we sincerely hope this afflicting accident will prevent ballast ever being placed in a similar situation in small boats. Kegs filled completely with water, answer every purpose of ballast, and afford great hopes of preserving the lives of those who may meet with accidents like the present, and which all, who sail in small boats on rivers, are peculiarly liable to, from the unsteady nature of the winds. The names of the slaves who were the instruments, under God, of preserving the life of Mr. M'Kay, are Probby Eagles and Cæsar Moore; and we trust and believe the citizens of this town will always remember them for good

The body of Mr. Cogswell was found this afternoon, and brought to town.—*Recorder*

A healthy Meal.—It is stated by a correspondent of the Poultney (Vt.) Gazette, that in the town of Wells, a young cock lately ate at one meal, *five young rattlesnakes*, in the presence of credible witnesses.

Married,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Morrison, Mr. William Widdifield, to Miss Mary Campbell.

In Chatham county, on the 27th ult. Mr. John Harman, to Miss Catharine Lasater, both of said county.

In Newbern, on the 31st ult. by the Rev. R. S. Mason, Mr. Thomas J. Emery, to Miss Francis Vail, daughter of the late Benners Vail, Esq.

COMMUNICATED.

Departed this life, on Monday morning last, in the 23rd year of his age, *John Eliphalet Beebe*, esteemed and deeply regretted, by numerous relatives and friends, from among whom he has been called by the inscrutable providence of the Almighty, teaching them the uncertainty of this life, and the certainty of death. The king of terrors selects not his victims from among the aged alone; often does the father plant the cypress at the head of his children's graves. His remains were interred with military honors, on Harrington hill, by the Eagle Artillery Company, of which corps he was an active and distinguished member.

PRICES CURRENT,

Corrected Weekly,

BY A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS.

MERCHANDIZE.	Qua'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.	4	5
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7 50	8 00
Brandy, Cogniac,	gallon.	1 0	1 50
Apple,	do	45	50
Peach,	do.	50	75
Bacon,	lb.	8	9½
Beeswax,	do.	30	25
Butter,	do	15	25
Bagging	yard,	35	40
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.	28	30
2d & 3d qual.	do		
Candles, Mould,	do	13	16
Spermaceti,	do	11	15½
Cotton,	do	11	13½
Corn,	bushel	45	55
Copperas	lb.	3½	4
Flax	do	15	17
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel	75	
Flour, Fine,	barrel.	5½	6
Superfine,	do		
Fish, Herrings	do	5 00	6 00
Mackarel	do	6 00	
Feathers	lb.	40	
Gin, Holland,	gallon,	90	1 10
Country	do	43	45
Ginger	lb.	6	10
Glass, 8 by 10	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	groce	12½	
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.		
West India,	do		
Iron,	100 lb.	5	5 25
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2 50	
Flotant	do	3 00	
Lime,	cask,	2 00	3 00
Lard	lb.	8	10
Leather, Skirting	do	35	37½
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	3 00	5 00
Lead, Bar	lb.	9	10
Logwood	100 lb.	3 00	
Molasses,	gallon,	45	00
Nutmegs	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do	8	9
Wrought	do		
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	do	60	65
Shingles	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats	bush	30	35
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	20 00	25 00
Linseed	gallon.	85	1 00
Pork	barrel.	11 00	13 00
Porter, London,	dozen,	3 75	
Philadelphia,	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	lb.	24	26
Pimento,	do	25	27
Plaster Paris,	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	7 00	8 00
Others,	do		
Paints, White Lead	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 00	2 50
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,	80	1 10
Wind. Island.	do	70	80
New-England,	do	45	50
Rice,	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	box,	3 00	4 00
Rags	lb.	2	60
Shot,	Bag,	2 75	3 00
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	9 00	10 00
Common,	do	8 50	9 00
Loaf,	lb	17	20
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	1 00	
Turks Island,	do	80	85
St. Ubes, &c.	do	80	85
Salts, Epsom	lb.	25	30
Glauber	do	7½	
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	14	16
German	do	15	18
Salt-Petre	do	12½	20
Tallow,	do	8	9
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson,	do	1 00	1 20
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb	2 75	3 50
Manufactured,	do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x	box	16 00	17 50
Verdigris	lb	65	
Wheat,	bush.	1 00	1 10
Whiskey,	gallon,	38	40
Wine, Madeira, L. P	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	do	65	85

Notice.

THE subscribers being about to wind up their business, offer for sale their entire stock of dry & fancy *GOODS*, also, *GROCERIES*, &c. on liberal terms. Country merchants and others, would find it to their interest to call immediately and examine for themselves, as the business will be closed shortly.

FITZHARRIS & GALLOP.

August 13th, 1823. 11*

Committed

TO the jail of this county, on the 10th inst. a negro man by the name of *LEWIS*, about 25 or 26 years of age. He is of a light complexion for a negro, stammers in his speech when a little frightened, and somewhat cross-eyed. Said Lewis is about five feet seven and a half inches high; and says he belongs to Robert Ledbetter, of Dinwiddie county, Va. and absconded from the service of Gideon Hill, near Cheraw, S. C. The owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL MAULTSBY, *Jail'r.*

Aug. 11, 1823 ——11*

25 Dollars Reward.

A Reward of twenty-five dollars is offered for a young fellow by the name of *ANTHONY*; he has heretofore passed himself by the name of Tom;—he may still pass himself by that name, or some other, for he is very artful. He is about twenty years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bow legged, pleasant countenance, and speaks fluently and pleasantly. He was brought from Edenton, in North-Carolina. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and lodgment in any jail, so that the subscriber may get him.

JAMES ERVIN.

Darlington Court-House, S. C 3w13

Aug. 1, 1823.

Runaway

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 3d instant, a negro fellow named *ADAM*, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, black complexion, and between 25 and 30 years of age. Whoever will apprehend said runaway, and deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail, and give me information so that I get him again, shall be reasonably rewarded, and all necessary expenses paid. He was raised in or near Lancaster District, S. C. and it is probable he way make his way thither.

NEILL SHAW.

Big Rockfish, Robeson Co. 2w

Aug. 11, 1823

Notice.

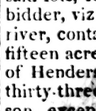
WILL be sold, on Thursday, the 28th inst. at the store of Edmund Blake, his stock of GOODS, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Hardware,
Cutlery, and some
Groceries.

Also, an elegant London made Clock; one elegant small Clock, and one American do. in frame. Conditions of sale, *Cash.*

3t13 E. B.

To Rent,



A Comfortable dwelling house, and ½ acre lot, with all the improvements thereon, near the half way bridge to Cambellton.

A small dwelling house and lot on Pearson-st. near Mr. Samuel Pearce's dwelling.

Two tenements (next above Mr. W. L. McNeill's) in the brick row, with large and convenient cellars.

One vacant lot near Mr. Sutherland's dwelling.

One do. near the intended canal basin.

One do. east side of Winslow street.

Should any person prefer leasing, the vacant lots will be leased for a number of years Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to

HENRY W. AYER,

Agent for the owners.

Fayetteville, Aug. 13, 1823. 11*

Fashionable Summer Shoes!!

H. G. NELSON, & Co.

Have just received a lot of Ladies' summer Shoes, Philadelphia manufacture, and of superior quality Among which are

Simile Velvet,
Plain and fig'rd Prunello,
And Morocco Slippers.

2w11

Notice.

WHEREAS a deed of trust has been executed to one John Crump, by Joe Estis, Eustiche Hunt, Elisha W Estis, and A. D. Murphy, for certain tracts of land and a certain number of lots, lying in the town of Henderson, Montgomery county, and state of North-Carolina, to secure the payment due on said lands and lots, I will offer for sale, on the ninth of September next, at the Court-House in Laurenceville, the said tracts of land and said lots, for ready money, to the highest bidder, viz: one tract of land on Pedee river, containing about three hundred and fifteen acres; another adjoining the town of Henderson, of about fifty acres; and thirty-three lots in said town of Henderson, excepting, however, one tenth part of said property, which is not to be sold

JAS. CRUMP, *Trustee.*

Montgomery County, July 25, 1823. 3t12

LAW REGISTER OF THE UNITED STATES.

FOR Sale, at the Book Store of John McRae, a few copies of "*The Annual Law Register of the United States*, Vols. 3d. & 4th, (Royal 8vo. Pages 1452,) containing 'State Law and Regulations, &c.' By *William Griffith*, Esq. counsellor at law, and late one of the Judges of the circuit court of the United States, for the third circuit. Price $5 a volume.

This original and extensive work, contains a full view of the Laws, and peculiar Regulations in each of the 24 states, necessary to be known to gentlemen of the Bar, judges, executive officers, conveyancers, creditors, merchants, land-holders, and other citizens throughout the United States.

The Digests, being compiled from communications in writing, recently composed, by eminent Jurists and professors of Law, for the express purpose of giving a practical and accurate account, drawn from an actual survey, of their existing codes, of the most important legal provisions and juridicial institutions in their respective states; showing in what respects they agree with the statute and common law of England, and exhibiting the *variences* which exist between the statute law and local regulations of the different states; together with a great body of miscellaneous matter, connected with the jurisprudence of each state; the whole, intended to convey to the bar, to judges, executive officers, conveyancers and citizens of the U. States, whatever is deemed essential to be understood by them, in respect, not only to their own particular law, on many important heads of it, but of all those provisions in every other state of the Union, adjoining or more remote, necessary to be fully known in order to secure property, and understand the rights of persons in such other states, in regard to real or personal estate, however circumstanced.

Among the numerous other important *subjects*, treated of in these volumes, the *manner* of executing Wills, conveyances, mortgages and other securities, in the different states; *together* with special directions and *forms* to be followed under all circumstances, whether made within or witnout the state, in order to their validity, are amply discussed and exhibited.

The close investigation of so many laws as exist in each state on these heads, and the necessity of precise iustructions and well considered precedents, imposed a prodigious labor upon every gentlemen concerned in this work. Few persons, except lawyers and conveyancers, can comprehend the difficulties which must have been encountered, on this article alone, and appreciate the value of its performance, in every state of the Union.

The following is an alphabetical table of the general *Titles*, under which the information contained in these volumes, is distributed. They imperfectly, nevertheless, indicate the extensive range of particulars included, which can only be obtained from inspection.

Titles, of State Law and Regulations.

Administration. Aliens. Alluvian. Attachment. Attornies and Counsellors. Bail. Baron and Feme. Bastards. Bills of Exchange. Chancery—Decrees in. Choses in Action. Conveyances. Courts (U. States.) Courts (State.) Curtesy. Descents. Distribution. Divorce. Dower. English Law Books. Entails. Estates for life. Fishery. Frauds—statute of. Fraudulent conveyances. Guardian ship. Interest. Insolvent estates. Insolvent law. Joint tenants. Judgments and Executions. Landlord and Tenant. Lands—public. Laws—law books. Law associations. Limitations. Legislature—meeting of. Letters of Attorney. Payment of debts by Executors, &c. Promissory notes. Rules of court. Salaries. Seals. Seat of Government. Set off. State officers. Taxes. United States officers. Uses and Trusts. Usury. Wills.

Opinions.

The Editor in subjoining the following *opinions* of the execution of this department of the Law Register, hopes to be acquitted from the imputation of censurable egotism, from any quarter: certain he feels that those who are acquainted with him, will not draw this inference. Indeed; he can make no pretension to any personal merit beside that of having obtained, with indefatigable perseverance employed for nearly two years, the principal materials, from which the work is compiled, by the contributions of gentlemen in the several states, adjusting them in their present form, and effecting the publication at an expense and under difficulties, to him, almost insuperable.

But persuaded, that the information to be gained from this compilation, when examined and fully appreciated, must be of the highest utility to the Bar and the public, by supplying a *desideratum*, as well to practising Lawyers as to all others desirous of knowing something of the institutions and municipal laws of the American States, he feels justified, on this account, to promote its circulation under the sanction of *opinions* which may be deemed more impartial, and certainly, more competent than his own.

The only difficulty which meets him, in this part, is that of *selection*, from the great numbe of commendations received, and he can certainly say that those few which follow are preferred only on account of their brevity.

Extract of a letter from DAVID HOFFMAN, *Esq. Professor of law in the University of Maryland.*

'I am much delighted with the work as far as it has progressed. It will be invaluable to the country at large.'

After a full copy, of the two volumes complete, had been received by Professor Hoffman, and in reply to a letter in which the Editor apologised for using, in a circular notice, the foregoing extract, he observes, 'I regret that you should have deemed it at all necessary to apologise for the use of the little extract from my letter; I confess, however, that it would have been more agreeable to me to have spoken more particularly and to the point, of the utility and excellence of your work, had I supposed that my feeble testimony would have been either used; or of any avail.'

Extract of a letter from B. W. LEIGH, *Esq. Counsellor at law, Richmond, Virginia.*

'Let me congratulate you on your progress, which far exceeds my utmost expectations. I have examined the important heads of each of the numbers, as they came on: so far, your friends have every reason to be satisfied, and the publick at large must acknowledge, that you have fulfilled your engagements to the letter.'

Extract of a letter from J. CABELL BRECKINRIDGE, *Esq. Secretary of State, Kentucky.*

'I regret exceedingly that the subscription for this valuable and interesting work was not more extensively circulated in Kentucky, but am satisfied it will sell well here.'

Extract of a letter from CHARLES G. HAINES, *Esq. Counsellor at law, New York.*

'I am very anxious to obtain a copy of your invaluable work. I will notice its merits in the next Law Journal.'

We have examined the 3d & 4th Volumes of the Law Register of the United States, just published, by Judge *Griffith*; comprising a summary of State Law and Regulations, for each of the 24 States. Having taken the liberty, in December, 1820, to recommend to the patronage of the American Publick, and particularly to the gentlemen of the Bar in the United States, Mr. *Griffith's* general design, in establishing the Law Register, we are of opinion that in the execution of that branch of it comprised in these Volumes, Mr. *Griffith* has completely redeemed the pledge given in his prospectus, and that the work will be a very important addition to the Library of every Lawyer.

RICH. HARISON.	JOHN WELLS.
THOS. ADDIS EMMET.	SAML. BOYD.
JOS. OGDEN HOFFMAN.	S. JONES.

New-York, June, 1823.

NOTE. The Editor, by the original terms of subscription, proposed to confine his annual Volume to 500 pages at the price of $5, or one cent a page. But in order to comprise the whole of this important subject of "State Law and Regulations" (which it was one part of his design to obtain from gentlemen who would undertake the labour of it, and which they have performed) under one view, it became necessary to occupy two Volumes, and to exceed, by nearly 500 pages, the quantity of matter which, regularly, by the terms of subscription, they were to contain. This unexpected addition, of almost one third, with the extraordinary expense and difficulties which attended the publication of this branch of his work, seemed to the Editor, at first, to justify a claim upon his subscribers and the publick, to be in some measure compensated, at least to the extent of actual expenditure. Under this view, he stated that two dollars would be expected from his subscribers for the additional 500 pages, and that the Book Store price would be $14, rather less than one cent a page, the ordinary rate for American law works in Royal 8vo. size. Nevertheless, on reflection, and although gentlemen have, without any exception, cheerfully submitted to this, the Editor holds himself bound to the letter of his engagement, and his agents are directed to deliver the volumes at $10, the subscription price, to such of his subscribers as may choose to have them at all, and Booksellers to dispose of them at the same. As the work is but just completed, and only a few copies sent out, the difference which has been paid, by those to whom they have been delivered, will be returned as soon as their names are ascertained.

The result of this is, that the Digest for each State will cost the purchaser about 40 cents, a sum not amounting, on the average, to a tenth part of the postage paid on letters written, and for the packets of manuscript transmitted to the Editor, in relation to every such state.

☞ [These Volumes, 3d & 4th, contain a *distinct* branch, and no way connected with the 1st & 2d, which comprise the "Federal System," and are in preparation. So that purchasers or subscribers, need not, necessarily, have the 1st & 2d.

It was thought most advisable to include "State Laws and Regulations" together, in one body, and to publish them first, as being of most immediate importance.]

Blank Deeds,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

No lose or wanton, tho' a wand'ring muse.

"JE TE PERDS, JE SUIS PERDU."*

From the Cork Mercantile Chronicle.

Shine on, thou bright beacon,
Unclouded and free,
From the high place of calmness,
O'er life's troubled sea;
Its morning of promise,
Its smooth seas are gone,
And the billows rave wildly—
Then, bright one, shine on.

The wings of the tempest
May rush o'er thy ray,
But tranquil thou smilest,
Undimmed by its sway;
High, high o'er the worlds,
Where storms are unknown,
Thou dwellest, all beauteous,
All glorious, alone.

From the deep womb of darkness
The lightning flash leaps,
O'er the bark of my fortune,
Each mad billow sweeps;
From the ports of her safety,
By warring winds driven,
And no light o'er her course,
But you lone one of heaven.

Yet fear not, thou frail one,
The hour may be near,
When our own sunny headlands
Far off shall appear;
When the voice of the storm
Shall be silent and past,
In some island of heaven
We may anchor at last.

Pet. bark of Eternity,
Where art thou now?
The tempest wave shrieks
O'er each plunge of the prow,
On the world's dreary ocean,
Thus shattered and tost—
Then, lone one, shine on,
If I lose thee, I'm lost.

Cork, March 11 1822. J. J. G.

* These lines were suggested by an Impress on a Seal, representing a boat at sea, and a man at the helm looking up at a star: with this motto—*Si je te perds, je suis perdu.*

Selections,

LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, &c.

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

CHARACTER OF T. MOORE.

Mr. Moore's talents are unquestionably of the first order, both as to their quality and their character. He has given to English literature a poetry equally delightful and original; and in some of the lesser and lower requisites of poetry—an exquisite melody of language and sparkling elegance of imagery—no one has approached him. He is the great song writer of this day; and ages have passed, since a poet lived, who could compress within the compass of a short and simple melody, the graceful tenderness, the spirit and the system, that place Moore's songs upon the pianos and in the mouths of all the singing men and women in his own land or in ours.* And this is not all; he is almost as powerful in satire as in song. In some of his political pieces, there are, mingled with much nonsense and weakness, sarcasms of intense severity, which prove his power to be almost equal to his malice. But he has tried a yet higher flight, than either song or satire; in Lalla Rookh he failed somewhat because he could not make long poems as much better than any one else as he could songs, but no reader of poetry could begin any one of the tales in that book, and leave it unfinished, and no one could read many pages there, and not feel the burning thoughts and words, which came from no lips untouched with fire.

So much praise we willingly concede to him;—and it is lamentable, that powers so admirable should be associated with qualities, which merit the severest reprehension, and must excite disgust. We do not speak too strongly. Mr. Moore bears about with him the burthen of depraved licentious tastes, and his genius is cramped and polluted by their foulness. He seems almost to know this himself, for it not difficult to trace in his writings the effort to be pure, struggling with the habit of being gross; the strife of endeavor and resolution in conflict with this determined depravity. It is no little praise to say, that he really seems to have striven and fought in earnest, and the success, which must result from such endeavors, has already rewarded him in a degree commensurate with the reality and earnestness of his exertions.

Moore has constantly grown better as a poet, and—so far as his poetry is a test—as a man, since he first came before the public. It is not many years since it was a rude and indecorous thing to speak to a lady of Anacreon Moore; and an expurgated edition of his four volumes, original and translated, would have made so very thin a book, it was not thought worth the publication. From this abyss he emerged, and made many good songs, which might be read or sung by any one. His Sacred Songs were next published, most of which are quite unexceptionable. After this course of preparation, he made his great attempt, and wrote Lalla Rookh, in which there is absolutely nothing, that should keep it out of a decent parlor. At present he has taken one step farther, and published the Loves of the Angels. We were almost about to say, that this was a retrograde step, but it would be perhaps rather more just to say that he is but where he was, and the rooted vulgarity of his tastes and the sensual tendency of his imagination are made more distinctly visible by his staining such a subject with their pollution; he has chosen to unite the holiest of created existences with the holiest of passions, to make himself a theme; and we feel, that it was a profanation to approach his work with gross impurity clinging to him.

We would not, however, be understood to charge Mr Moore with hypocrisy in treating religious matters with occasional demonstrations of reverence. We verily believe, that he has much regard of a certain sort, to religion; and that he makes 'Sacred Songs,' and breathes an aspiration after heavenly things—sometimes—in heartfelt sincerity. The leaven of earlier corruption has, however, not yet done its work, and while we gladly acknowledge, that a good influence is apparently active in separating the pure from the impure principles within him, we may regret, that the dregs still rise so frequently to contaminate the whole. We would however do him justice, and therefore admit, that he often seems to strive to give his poetry as he has given the Hinda of his Fireworshippers—

'A soul, too, more than half divine,
Where through some shades of earthly feeling,
Religion's softened glories shine,
Like light through summer foliage stealing.'

It is unfortunate, that he does not oftener succeed in the attempt; but tastes and habits confirmed by long indulgence are not to be overthrown in a moment, and he is himself as yet, if we may use such a comparison, but as a fallen angel; with a voice attuned to celestial melodies, singing the songs of this lower sphere, and a wing, which should have borne him up to the empyrean, folded in weakness, and glittering, wet with the night dews of earth; aspiring to reascend to heaven, but doomed by his own depravity to wander here.

* Mr. Campbell's patriotic songs are too sublime to enter into this comparison, and belong to the highest order of lyric poetry.

UNREQUITED LOVE.

By M. l'Abbe de Boufflers.

If unrequited love excites anger in men, in the softer sex it becomes absolute fury. Their self-love is easier wounded, not only because they have naturally a stronger inclination for vanity, but because politeness generally having flattered them by fulfilling their desires, they are less prepared to have their wishes thwarted in so tender a point. They then abandon that softness and modesty so lovely in their sex, and for the purpose of being revenged, banish from them all shame and decency. The education of females consists chiefly in being instructed in the various methods to give their charms all the power of which they are capable: this engages them at a very early period to be occupied with their own beauty. They deem it, and very properly, as one of their greatest advantages, since they are unjustly excluded by laws and customs from employments in the world, which, no doubt, they are well qualified to fill. The great leisure they have, in consequence of being excluded from office, also contributes to induce them to turn the full powers of their minds, which are naturally active, toward the only source left for their vanity. Graces, beauty and elegance—in person and figure—form their empire: every thing which contributes to its extension, is resorted to, and the void of their lives is thus filled up. To humble their pride on this subject, in appearing to despise their power, or flee from it, is then the greatest injury a man can inflict upon them; and for this offence he is never pardoned.

LEGAL ERRORS.

From a London Paper.

Among the numerous erroneous notions which are generally raised as truth through the credulity and ignorance of mankind, there are few which it is more curious to inquire into, or more necessary to refute, than some prevailing vulgar errors with regard to what is supposed to be *Law.*

One of those erroneous ideas of the law, which has been most universally received, and which is even now not unfrequently acted upon by the lower classes, is, that a man has the power of divorcing his wife, by selling her in an open market, with a halter round her neck. Not only is there no foundation whatever in our laws for this species of divorce, but it is even a misdemeanor, which may be punished by fine and imprisonment, and which has been punished in one or two instances lately. —The prejudice, however, is very fast rooted that this practice is legal, and it has taken place even very lately in Smithfield market. There was an instance not many years ago of a lady, elegantly attired, being sold there, with a silken halter, and, on the completion of the bargain, being driven off by the happy purchaser, in a dashing curricle. Abroad it is always supposed that this custom actually forms part of our law; and it is constantly cited, even by such authors as Voltaire, as a proof of the barbarity of our civil institutions. The practice, perhaps, originated in the idea, which so far is true, that the husband, after thus openly aiding the wife and paramour, could not recover damages against the latter in an action for *crim con.*

Another error connected with matrimony is, that if a man, when he designs to marry a woman, take her from the hands of the priest clothed only in her *chemise*, he will not be liable for her debts and engagements. This also has not the slightest foundation, as a man is equally responsible for the debts of his wife, whether he receives a large fortune with her, or marries her without a farthing.

It is supposed that a man, when he advertises that his wife has left him, and that he will not be answerable for debts, thereby discharges himself of his liability; such advertisements are not uncommon in the daily papers. This notice, however, is of no avail whatever, unless the husband can prove that the individual with whom the wife deals had actually seen it, and even then the husband would be bound to pay for the articles furnished, if they were actual necessaries, regard being had to his wife's situation in life.

That butchers and surgeons are incapacitated from acting as jurymen in criminal cases, on account of their being hardened to bleed, is a prevalent opinion in all classes of society; and there are many persons even engaged in the law, who are not aware of its falsity. Rousseau, in his Emile, stated, as a proof of the humanity of our laws, that in England butchers were not received as witnesses in case of life and death; but in a note of the later editions, he states that the translators of his work into English had corrected his mistake, and had mentioned the cause of it, which was, that butchers were not admitted as jurymen in criminal trials, but that surgeons are. Unfortunately for the translators of Rousseau, the fact is exactly contrary—Surgeons, by an act of Parliament made to encourage the profession, in the reign of Henry VIII. are exempted, but not incapacitated, from an attendance upon juries; but there is no law, statute, or custom, that exempts or incapacitates butchers from sitting as jurymen in any case whatever. Perhaps it was the exemption in favor of surgeons which gave rise to this error.

There is a very prevalent notion that the body of a debtor may be taken in execution after his death. Miss Edgeworth makes this an incident in one of her novels. This idea has been once or twice refuted from the Bench, and the late Lord Ellenborough declared, that the seizure of the body was not only perfectly illegal, but that it would render the sheriff or his officer liable to punishment. This practice, however, formed part of the law of Prussia, before it was abolished by the *Code Frederique.*

FROM POULSON'S ADVERTISER.

In perusing an ancient Book entitled "The Present State of the German Empire in 1728," the author introduces his opinion respecting the original inventor of gunpowder and guns. As there is a contrariety of opinion existing even at this time relative to the ingenious chemist who projected them, a transcript from that work it is presumed will not be objectionable.

"Barthold Swartz, a Franciscan Friar of Germany, having made a great proficiency in chemistry, once happened to mingle sulphur and saltpetre with some other ingredients in an earthen crucible, and setting them on a hot fire in order to make an experiment, the vessel was broke in a thousand pieces with a wonderful noise and violence, which at first surprised him, but upon second thoughts, repeating the experiment, he began to conceive mighty hopes of it, and first he procured a long iron pipe, not unlike the barrel of a gun, and having drilled a touch-hole, he rammed in the same ingredients he observed had such terrible effects in his crucible, putting some small stones upon them and setting fire to the combustible matter, the stones were thrown out with greater force and noise than could be expected. This circumstance happened in the year 1330."

The same author also adds, we have abundance of reason to believe that the Germans, not withstanding all that has been said, were not the first who understood the force of nitre and sulphur mixed together, though I am ready to allow that they were the first who applied them to the use we now put them to. It is evident that Roger Bacon, a Franciscan Friar, was acquainted with the experiment eighty years before Schwartz, the German, happened upon it; he observes in one of his letters inscribed Ad Parisiensem, that out of saltpetre, sulphur and coal dust, he could make fire which should run at what distance he pleased—that with the same matter he could cause thunder and lightning in the air more terrible than that produced naturally that a city or an army might be destroyed by this fire, and that it burst forth with an incredible noise.—The Chinese also had the use of gunpowder long before it was known in Europe, though they did not apply it to those destructive ends. It is said the reason that Friar Bacon did not communicate the knowledge of the force of gunpowder more generally, was the ill consequences that he apprehended from it, but others say he was afraid of confirming the people in the notion they had of his being a conjurer, which, from some of his experiments, were at that time thought above nature. This reminds us of the circumstance when the Spaniards discovered America, the natives were perfect strangers to guns, when, after a flash of lightning, they saw some of their countrymen fall down dead, and heard the thunder of the artillery. Having taken a Spaniard therefore, straggling from his company, they threw him into a river and held him under water till he was drowned, by way of experiment, to try if he was mortal. G.

From the Boston Medical Intelligencer.

HABIT.

Dr Plot, in his history of Staffordshire, tells us of an idiot that lived within the sound of a clock, who was always amusing himself by counting the hours of the day, whenever it struck. The clock being spoiled, the idiot continued to strike and count the time without, in the same manner he did before.

A lady of this city has contracted the habit of counting the panes of glass in a house, the moment she casts her eye upon the window. She has repeatedly assured her friends it is impossible to cure herself of the habit, and that the sense of weariness and pain from associating the number of panes with the idea of a house or window, is a hundred time worse than the labor of superintending the concerns of her family.

A boy in Vermont, accustomed to working alone, was so prone to whistling, that as soon as he was by himself, he unconsciously commenced. When asleep, the muscles of the mouth, chest, and lungs were so completely concatenated in this association, that he whistled with astonishing shrillness. A pale countenance, loss of appetite, and almost total prostration of strength, convinced his mother it would end in death, if not speedily overcome; which was accomplished by placing him in the society of another boy, who had orders to give him a blow as often as he began to whistle.

An attorney insensibly contracted a habit of numbering his steps, when walking, and, when in his office, of thinking how many paces distant were certain places in the neighborhood. He found it nearly impossible to meditate on any other subject. He fancies a cure was effected by walking over the stream, on a pole, where he was in imminent danger of being drowned.

A trunk maker, in the country, could never refrain from biting his nails, at a moment of leisure In 1816, every appearance of a nail on the left fingers and right thumb was obliterated.

A child, in New Hampshire, who was usually seated in the meeting house, on the Sabbath, opposite an old gentleman who laboured under chorea sancti viti, contracted the habit of imitating his distorted features, to such a degree that its face was continually in a grimace. The child was cured by working at needle work, before a mirror.

A pious woman in the eastern section of New Hampshire, who drew large quantities of water from a deep well, with a pole, was repeatedly observed, at her evening devotions, before the bible, unconsciously moving her arm all the while, as in drawing the bucket from the well.

Mr. C. who committed suicide two years since, was constantly pinching his left cheek, if his left hand was not otherwise employed. The consequence was, a hard callus, of the size of a dollar, formed over the buccinator muscle, that materially injured his speech: he could not blow out a candle, nor bring his lips to the blowing hole of a flute, on which he was formerly a good player.

HELPS.

One hour well spent,
Is worth an age of common time.

SABBATH MEDITATIONS.

The end and design of Religion is to lead man into a state of love and charity and thus into conjunction with the Lord—for all conjunction with Heaven is effected by love. Faith is the principle that leads man to the knowledge and reception of Truth—and truth is the form or external manifestation of charity. Faith, therefore, is not the primary principle of the church, nor can it, alone, ever effect the salvation of the soul. For all the knowledge of truth that man can possibly possess, will never conjoin him with Heaven, if he be destitute of the higher and more holy principle of charity. The light of the sun, without its heat, would be just as beneficial, as faith without charity.

Although charity is the more important principle, as a real *good disposition* is more important than a mere *knowledge* of what is good, yet much of its happy tendency and divine consolation is lost, if it be separated from faith; for without this enlightening guide, it is apt to degenerate into enthusiasm; and, on the other hand, faith without its corresponding affection, is apt to settle into a cold and formal observance of external rites and ceremonies. Charity and faith, in the true christian, are inseperably united: and faith may be considered the first in respect to end. The latter is consequently the superior principle: for the object in view is certainly superior to the means by which it is obtained. Charity prompts man to do good, and to act uprightly, from a pure love of goodness and uprightness, and faith points out how such benevolence and good will, is to be directed or performed, whilst the actual exercise of both, in the faithful discharge of duty, in every situation of life, constitutes good works, or the life of charity and faith. "What, therefore, God hath joined together, let no man put asunder." AMETHYST.

It was a saying of Bunyan that a penitent, tho' formerly as bad as the worst of men, may, by grace, become as good as the best.

The three great enemies to tranquility, are vice, superstition, and idleness; vice, which poisons and disturbs the mind with bad passions; superstition, which fills it with imaginary terrors; idleness, which loads it with tediousness and disgust.

Between passion and lying there is not a finger's breadth.

FISH!

100 Barrels cut Herrings,
30 bbls. Family do.
For sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
July 2, 1823.—10tf

THE NEW RETREAT
AND
CONFECTIONARY.

Three doors east of the Post-Office,

THE Proprietors of this house respectfully inform their friends and the public, that having made many improvements in the arrangement of their establishment, they are prepared to accommodate all who may favor them with their company, and pledge themselves that no attention shall be wanting on their part, to give perfect comfort and satisfaction.

They intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of confectionary; the following they now offer to notice of the public, viz.

Cordials.
Cream Perfect Love,
" Noyeau,
Oil Cloves,
" Cinnamon,
" Aniseed,
" Peppermint, &
" Wormwood.

Candies.
Rock,
Burgamot,
Peppermint,
Cinnamon,
Barley,
Blowly,
Puff.

Wines,
Mead,
Ice Cream,
Raisins,
Bounce,
Pastry,
Nuts, &c. &c.

Sugar Plums.
Cinnamon,
Peppermint,
Caraway,
Coriander,
Purseed,
Almond.

Orders from private families, from country, and country merchants, for articles, or any part of them, *promptly* executed, and on terms as reasonable as if the parties were personally present to make the selection.

N. B. Their bar is furnished with the choicest Liquors, and the first quality of Spanish Cigars, particularly selected for family purposes.

CHAS. SMITH & Co.

For Sale,

A Hack Carriage, strong and well built, with a very handsome harness for two horses, not six months old. For terms apply at the Planter's Hotel.

Left, from some stage, with the subscriber, a valise, containing some wearing clothing; and a bag, containing a small quantity of copperas. The owners are requested to call and take them away.

P. T. TABER

Fayetteville, Aug. 4, 1823.—

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Carney & Ward, for the Observer or for any other printing done at the Observer Office, from the 10th day of April, 1821, to the 29th day of April, 1822, are earnestly requested to come forward and settle their accounts by the first day of September next, as all accounts then remaining unsettled will be indiscriminately placed in the hands of officers for collection.

MARTIN McPHERSON, Trustee of J. Carney, and agent for Henry Ward.

John Peabody,

HAVING bought out the stock in trade of Alvan Wilcox begs leave to offer his services to the public, in Clock and Watch repairing, Jewelry and Silver smith business. In the above branches, all he will promise is, to use his best endeavors to merit the patronage of his friends and benefactors. He will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of fancy, and other goods, consisting, in part, of Clocks, Watches, gold, silver, musical, repeating, plain, horizontal, and plain; an elegant assortment of Jewelry and Silver Work; Military Goods; Musical Instruments; Sonic Jewels; Marks and Spoons; Plated Britannia, Brass, and other household articles, for use and fancy; Gentlemen's shaving and dressing utensils; Ladies' dress ornaments, and toilet cases; Dirks, Pistols, and other arms for men and boys; besides a great many articles, too numerous to mention, for sale, on consignment, three sets of harness.

Wm. Widdifield, jun.

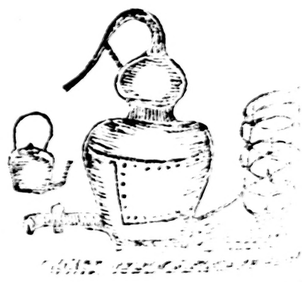
Clock and Watch Maker, Silver Smith & Jeweller,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and the public, that having purchased the entire stock in trade of Mr. Charles Clark, he is now carrying on the above business at the Stand, on the south side of Bay-street, a few doors above the State-House, where he hopes, by the strictest attention to merit a continuation of that patronage which has heretofore been so liberally extended towards the establishment, where every article, in the above line, will be kept constantly for sale on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Engraving, of every description neatly executed.

July 22, 1823.—9*

New Establishment.



The subscriber having established himself in

Coppersmith's Business.

In all its various branches, and has the best workmen employed, will be constantly on hand at his shop, on Hay-street, near the brick-row.

Stills, of various sizes,

and stills will be repaired, at the shortest notice, at my factory as above.

*** Cash will be given for old copper and pewter.

John M Dobbin

August 6, 1823.—6w17